नृत्य को रोकिये ..(व्यवधान) .. इस तरह से यह भारत को जलाना चाहते हैं .... (व्यवधान) यह भारत के तांडव नृत्य के .... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामदेव भंडारी : कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है .. (व्यवधान) 135 लोग मारे गये हैं .. (व्यवधान) सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश): वहां जान माल की हानि हो रही है।वहां की सरकार कुछ नही कर पा रही है .. (व्यवधान).. वहां की सरकार लेंगों की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है।.. (व्यवधान) गुजरात को सेना के हवाले किया जाए।.. (व्यवधान) .. सेना को निर्देश दिया जाए ताकि वहां के लेगों की जान माल की रक्षा हो सके .. (व्यवधान) .. वहां की सरकार सो रही है। गुजरात की सरकार सो रही है।.. (व्यवधान) .. गुजरात की सरकार कत्लेआम करने वाले लेगों के साथ मिली हुई है .. (व्यवधान) .. उपसभापति महोदया, मैने नोटिस दिया हुआ है .. (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन सिंह : महोदया , मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।.. (व्यवधान) .. यह परिस्थिति जो देश में निर्मित हो रही है, यह इस सरकार की .... (व्यवधान)

श्री टी॰ एन॰ चतुर्वेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है .. (व्यवधान)..

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : लोगों के साथ मिली हुई है .. (व्यवधान) .. निर्दोष लेगों का कत्लेआम हो रहा है .. (व्यवधान) लेगों की जान माल की हानि हो रही है .. (व्यवधान) उनकी रक्षा की जाए .. (व्यवधान)..

उपसभापति: अभी स्टेटमेंट चाहिये तो बुला सकते है। अगर नहीं तो अभी नहीं .. (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन सिंह : महोदया, सवाल ही नही उठता है .. (व्यवधान)..

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Agricultural research and extension system

*21. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the health of agricultural research and extension system and its ability to cope up with the challenges that Indian agriculture faces; and

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement.

Statement

National Agricultural Research System

The assessment of Research & Extension System is an on-going process and in-built mechanism in the system, both at Micro and Macro level.

The agricultural research being done by the Institutes, National Bureaux, National Research Centres, Project Directorates and All India Coordinated Research Projects is periodically assessed at micro level by Quinquennial Review Team, Research Advisory Committee, Staff Research Council and Scientific Panels. On these Committees/Teams the eminent external subject- matter experts are nominated.

The Macro level assessment is made periodically by eight Subject Matter Divisions functioning at Indian Council of Agricultural Research Headquarter, New Delhi; Director's Conference involving all the Directors of National Agriculture Research System; Vice-Chancellor's conference of all State Agricultural Universities; Project Coordinators' Meeting and Steering Group & Working Group constitued by Planning Commission.

As per the findings of these review mechanisms and the Steering/Working Group constituted by Planning Commission, the system has the capability enough to cope with the challenges faced by Indian Agriculture. As demonstrated in the past, the National Agricultural Research System has the potential, the ability and the will to make Indian agriculture most resilient and dynamic.

1. In the post-independence period, the technolgoy back-up by the agricultural scientists coupled with positive policy support, and dedicated work of farmer have contributed to the phenomenal increase in agricultural, animal and fish production in India. The Green, Blue, White and Yellow Revolutions bear testimony to the success of this strategy. We have been able to produce a record harvest of 209 million tonnes of food grains during 1999-2000. There has been a four-fold increase in the production of wheat, three-fold in rice, maize and cotton and two -fold in sugarcane, sorghum and oilseeds. The production of fruits and vegetables tripled during last fifty years. Meat production enhanced by six-fold and fish by seven-fold. The country became one of the largest milk producer and second in production of wheat, rice, onion, fruits & vegetables and sugarcane.

2. Apart from production, the total factor productivity grew at more than 1% per annum over the last 25 years.

3. The total agricultural exports, which were to the tune of Rs.17496 crore during 1995-96 increased to Rs.28909 crore during 2000-2001.

4. Another important indicator of the health and viability is its willingness to evaluate its weaknesses and equip itself.

In the past, the Indian Agriculture has faced many challenges. From a food deficit State, the country became self-sufficient in food grain production. Now, the challenges before the Indian agriculture are: Doubling food production in current decade; increasing cropping intensity and productivity; Developing technology for arid agriculture and horticulture; Addressing second generation problem in Green Revolution areas; Sustaining the health of soil and other natural resources; Addressing the cost and quality issues; Development of farming modules suitable for small and marginal farmers; Gearing up the system to face WTO Regime and Globalisation; and Maintaining standards of excellence and ethics in the performance of personnel to provide space for creativity and research.

In order to keep pace with emerging needs, the research priorities have been changing. So as to address these issues, the ICAR is providing due thrust to the following areas:

- Farming system approach
- Fillip to diversification to floriculture and horticulture
- Organic farming
- Conservation of natural resources and bio-diversity
- Post-production technologies and surplus management, particularly in milk, fruits and flowers
- Market driven production models
- Training of Scientists in sun-rise sectors
- Continuous efforts to develop human resource to enhance its quality in general and in terms of values and ethics in particular
- Focussed attention and specific efforts in far flung areas like NE Region, Andman & Nicobar for givng support to those dimensions of agriculture

suitable to these areas *i.e.* floriculture for North East and fisheries for Andman & Nicobar

- Greater emphasis on research on pulses and oilseeds
- Setting up mechanisms for obtaining market intelligence to align production and research strategies
- Demand driven transfer of technology

The system is aiming at consolidating the gains of the Green Revolution by laying emphasis on sustainability of agriculture, restoration of health of soil, addressing the problems of erosion and water depletion, and converting 'Grey Areas' into 'Green'.

Findings of The Steering Committee on Agriculture & Allied Sectors for X Five Year Plan, Constituted by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan

- The ICAR-SAUs research system has contributed significantly to the Indian Agriculture in terms of varieties/material and production technologies.
- The country became one of the largest milk producer in the World.
- We are second in production of Wheat, Rice, Onion, Fruits & Vegetables and Sugarcane.
- Efforts to be made for consolidation and not proliferation of agricultural Institutes and effective Zero base Budgeting should be done.
- There should be adequate synergy between the user of research and research activities of ICAR-SAUs system.
- Laid stress on conversion of "Green Revolution" into an "Evergreen Revolution" without associated ecological or social harm.
- Advocated the need to match production and post- harvest technologies.
- Revitalization of research tempo to obtain major break through in hybrid technology for Rice.
- Establishment of Eco-regional S&T consortia comprising SAUs, ICAR Institutions and Rural and Women's Universities.
- Setting up of a UGC type organisation for SAUs and the organisation of a India International Centre for Agricultural Research and Education.

- Setting of an "Agricultural Science Commission" to study the proliferation of SAUs.
- Research priorities suggested are:
- Conservation and enhancement of ecological foundation of farming *viz.*, land, water, bio-diversity, forest, oceans and the atmosphere.
- Organisation of Multi-disciplinary Monsoon and Climate Management Centres in different agro-climatic zones.
- Dry farming through appropriate land use and water conservation measures.
- Special attention to hill areas, coastal regions, islands, J&K and North East Region.
- Diversification of cropping and farming systems and greater attention to crop livestock integration.
- Intensification of research on under utilised crops
- Intensification of research on sustainable captive culture fisheries.
- Mainstreaming gender consideration in agriculture research and curricula.

Findings of X Plan Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education constituted by Planning commission

- Biotechnological approach to be extended to crops, animals, fisheries and micro-orgasnisms.
- Inclusion of International Agriculture as part of education.
- Strengthening of monitoring evaluation and impact assessment.
- Addressing problems of integrated rural development in a holistic manner.
- Close linkages with other Universities and IITs.
- KVKs may be transferred to States and DAC.

Extension System

Though the Agriculture being a State subject, the extension programmes are being implemented by respective States as well as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) throgh its network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The Division of Agricultural Extension of the ICAR and Department

of Agriculture and Cooperation periodically assess the refinement and dissemination of technology projects.

An Assessment of Extension System was made at the time of formulation of National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP-1995-96) funded by World Bank. The findings indicated that the Training & Visit (T&V) System of Extension operated in major States over two decades was found to be suited for dissemination of crop production practices, however lacked Farming System Approach and participatory methods and did not address to the diversification needs of the farmers, Research - Extension-Farmer linkage remained weak. T & V System did not influence the technology dissemination in rainfed areas. To address these issues and to bridge these gaps the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) launched a project on pilot basis at 70 centres *viz*. Technology Assessment and Refinement through Institution Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) and 40 Agricultural Technology Information Centres (ATIC).

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has also taken up "Innovations in Technology Dissemination Component", under World Bank funded National Agricultural Technology Project. The project is being implemented in 7 States *viz*. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab by establishing an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). The ATMA has built in mechanism for assessment of gaps in the existing extension system through Farmers' Participatory Methodology and Development of Strategy to fill in these gaps by creation of a district level "Strategic Research and Extension Plan". The initial results obtained through various modes show that it has been showing encouraging results in terms of following milestones:

- Adopting group approach to extension
- Adopting bottom up planning procedures for setting location specific research and extension agenda.
- Making the technology dissemination farmer driven and farmer accountable
- Enabling public private partnership in technology dissemination
- Moving towards integrated broad based extension delivery
- Improving research-extension-farmer linkages

- Enhancing application of IT for effective connectivity and technology dissemination
- Moving towards sustainability of extension services
- Convergence of line department programmes and operating Government support through ATMA in gap filling mode
- Providing marketing extension linkages

Promotion of Sports

*22. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up on Government - Industry co-operation for promotion of sports:

(b) if so, whether various sports federations are also associated with this committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SUSHREE UMA BHARTI): (a) to (c) A meeting was held on 7.12.2001 under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister with the representatives of leading Chambers of Commerce and Industry to discuss the areas of cooperation between Government and Industry for promotion of sports in the country. In this meeting, it was decided to meet periodically the representatives of the Industry's Associations under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister to review the progress made in promoting sports with the active participation of the Industry. No Committee as such was set up for this purpose.

Growth target of agricultural sector

*23. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) the rate of growth targeted and achieved in agricultural sector during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that this sector performed below the target during the same period;